

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

► **4th Grade** | Unit 2

.....

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 402

SEAPORT CITIES

Introduction |3

1. Sydney, the Greatest Down-Under Seaport 4

Penal Colony |7

City of Sydney |11

Sydneysiders |15

Self Test 1 |20

2. Hong Kong, Marketplace of Asia 23

The Taking of

Hong Kong |24

Hong Kong Today |27

Chinese Life |30

Self Test 2 |35

3. Istanbul, Where East Meets West..... 38

Ancient City |40

Memories of

Great Empires |43

Turkish Life |46

Self Test 3 |50

4. London, Home of Kings and Queens. 53

Romans to Royalty |55

Visiting London |59

British Life |63

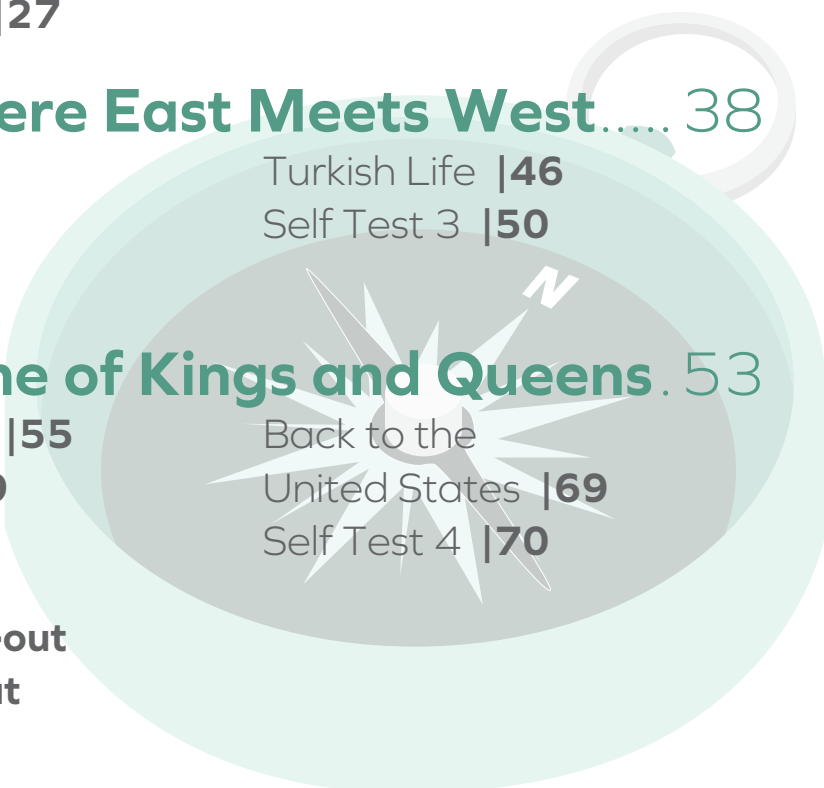
Back to the

United States |69

Self Test 4 |70

LIFEPAC Test |Pull-out

World Map |Pull-out



Author:

Theresa K. Buskey, B.A., J.D.

Editor:

Alan Christopherson, M.S.

Assistant Editor:

Annette M. Walker, B.S.

Media Credits:

Page 3: © Ron Chapple Studios, Thinkstock; **4:** © Josef Hanus, iStock, Thinkstock;
7: © Georgios Kollidas, iStock, Thinkstock; **11:** © Greg Ward, Hemera, Thinkstock; **13:** © KJA, iStock, Thinkstock; **15:** © CBCK Christine, iStock, Thinkstock; **16:** © JRabski, iStock, Thinkstock; **18:** © shells1, iStock, Thinkstock; **23:** © Jess Yu, iStock, Thinkstock; **26:** © rigamondis, iStock, Thinkstock;
28: © ronniechua, iStock, Thinkstock; **30:** © Jupiterimages, Photos.com, Thinkstock; **31:** © Yali Shi, iStock, Thinkstock; **33:** © Dong Haojun, iStock, Thinkstock; **38:** © raufmiski, iStock, Thinkstock;
40: © Dorling Kindersley, Thinkstock; **43:** © Raya Hristova, iStock, Thinkstock; **45:** © takepicsforfun, iStock, Thinkstock; **47:** (left) © rez-art, iStock, Thinkstock; (right) © Toru Uchida, iStock, Thinkstock;
48: © ManuKro, iStock, Thinkstock; **53:** krzych 34, iStock, Thinkstock; **55:** Baloncici, iStock, Thinkstock;
57: starekase, iStock, Thinkstock; **62:** © Jupiterimages, Photos.com, Thinkstock; **64:** © John Helgason, iStock, Thinkstock; **66:** © deyanageorgiev, iStock, Thinkstock.

All maps in this book © Image Resources, unless otherwise stated.



**804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759**

© MCMXCVI by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.
LIFEPAAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners.
Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates, and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

SEAPORT CITIES

Have you ever taken a trip on an ocean liner? In this LIFEPAC® you are going to follow the cruise of an ocean liner that will visit four famous seaport cities: Sydney in Australia, Hong Kong on the coast of China, Istanbul in Turkey, and London in Great Britain. You will learn about the geography, history, and life of these exciting cities. You will start and finish in San Francisco in the United States.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Locate on a world map the places mentioned in the text and places along the route.
2. Tell about the history of each of the seaport cities.
3. Name the places in each city that are of special interest to visitors.
4. Tell a little about how people live in each city.
5. Recognize geography terms and use them.

1. SYDNEY, THE GREATEST DOWN-UNDER SEAPORT

Take the world map out of the center of the LIFEPAK. Label the continents, the equator, and the major oceans. Look at a globe or world map any time you need help finding something.

Your cruise begins in the **port** of San Francisco. The harbor is one of the world's largest, covering 450 square miles. The city itself is built on a peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. Early European explorers had trouble finding the mouth of the bay because it is so often very foggy. Today the Golden Gate Bridge spans the harbor mouth. Your journey begins by sailing under it.

The ship sails out of San Francisco Bay southwestward across the Pacific Ocean. South of the equator, in southern Australia, lies another magnificent harbor. As the ship passes beneath Harbour Bridge (note the British spelling), memories of San Francisco's Golden Gate remain. However, no trace of fog hides this city. The harbor is part of Sydney, the largest city in Australia and the greatest seaport "down under" the equator.

Put a mark on your world map for the cities of San Francisco and Sydney. Label them. Draw on the map the ship's route from San Francisco to Sydney.

Objectives

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Locate on a world map the places mentioned in the text and places along the route.
2. Tell about the history of each of the seaport cities.
3. Name the places in each city that are of special interest to visitors.
4. Tell a little about how people live in each city.
5. Recognize geography terms and use them.

Vocabulary

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAK.

ancestors (an' ses tər). Parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, and so on, back to Adam and Eve. The people from whom one is descended.

ballast (bal' əst). Something heavy, carried in a ship to steady it.

expedition (ek spə dish' ən). A journey with a special purpose.

ferry (fer' ē). A boat to carry people a short distance.

landmark (land' märk). Something easily seen, used as a guide.

penal colony (pē' nəl kol' ə nē). A settlement made in another country where lawbreakers are sent for punishment.

port (pôrt). A harbor; a place where ships can load and unload; city or town by a harbor.

Portuguese man-of-war (pôr' chə gēz' man uv wôr). A jellyfish-like sea animal that has stinging tentacles.

volunteer (vol' ən tir'). A person who offers to work or help without pay.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʒh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



Complete these map activities.

- 1.1 Draw in and label the Golden Gate Bridge.
- 1.2 Put a "B" in San Francisco Bay.
- 1.3 Circle the peninsula San Francisco is on.
- 1.4 Put an "X" on the mouth of the Sacramento River
- 1.5 San Francisco is _____
(what direction?) of Oakland.
- 1.6 Because it is a deep bay used to shelter ships, San Francisco Bay is also a _____.



| San Francisco Bay Area



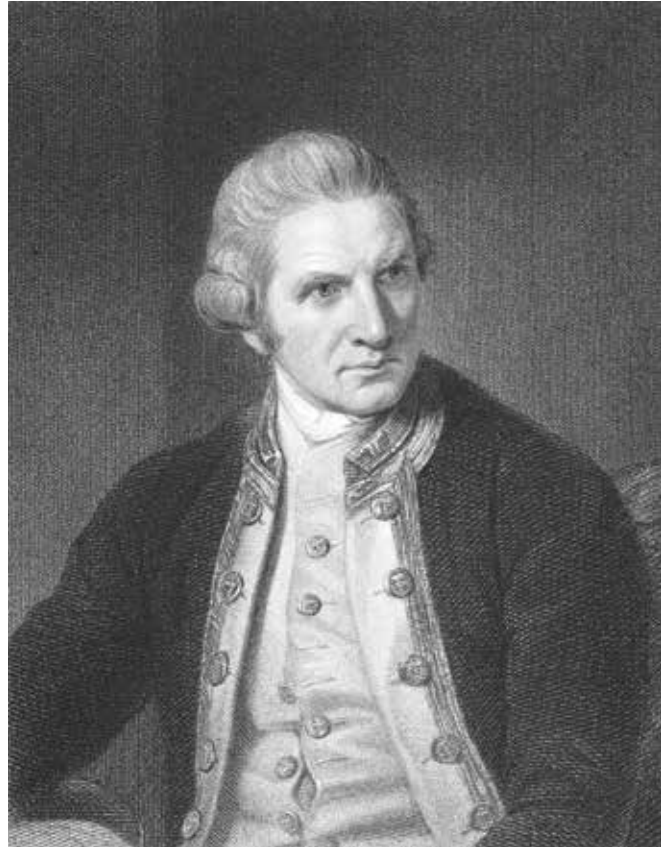
Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____

Penal Colony

The first European to report on Australia was a famous British explorer, Captain James Cook. Cook, a navy officer, was sent on a scientific **expedition** to the South Pacific in 1768. He sailed southwest from England across the Atlantic Ocean and around the bottom of South America. Sailing around the world, he stopped along the east coast of Australia on his way home in 1770.

There he sailed into a large bay surrounded by a green land of trees and flowers. The land reminded him so much of his home that he named it New South Wales. He claimed it all for England and named the bay Botany Bay. On his way north, he passed another bay which he named Port Jackson but did not explore it.



| Captain James Cook

Britain at that time needed a place to send criminals from its badly crowded prisons. It was decided to start a **penal colony** in Australia. The first group of prisoners, called the First Fleet, landed in 1788. They were supposed to go to Botany Bay, but the fleet commander, Captain Arthur Phillip, decided Port Jackson was a better spot. The huge harbor was the site chosen for the colony's first settlement, named Sydney, after a British government official.

The First Fleet included about 300 soldiers and their families, 550 male prisoners, and 200 female prisoners. The prisoners were to serve their jail time working in the new colony. After their term ended, they were free and could be given land to start a new life. Very few had any chance of getting enough money to pay for a return trip to England, so being sent to Australia really meant never going home again.

The first years were very difficult for the settlers. The prisoners were forced to work and were beaten for any wrongdoing. Most of the criminals were city dwellers who did not know how to farm or build. The farm animals ran away. Many of their crops did not grow, and the supply ships came late. The people almost starved to death.

The British government continued to send criminals to New South Wales until 1848. In all, about 83,000 prisoners were “transported” to serve their prison terms in the area. By that time, the colony’s farms were doing well, many British people were coming “down under” to live, and Sydney was a growing city..



**Complete these sentences.**

- 1.7** Britain decided to make Australia a _____ .
- 1.8** The first group of prisoners sent to Sydney were called the _____ .
- 1.9** The man who first reported about Australia in Europe was _____ .
- 1.10** Sydney was founded on the harbor of _____ .

**Answer these questions using complete sentences.**

- 1.11** Why were the first years difficult for the new Australians? _____

- 1.12** What name did Captain Cook give to eastern Australia? Why? _____

- 1.13** Why did the criminals stay in Sydney after they had served their sentences? _____

Sydney became a successful colony because of sheep. An Australian farmer grew a type of sheep that did well on the grasslands and produced very thick, fine wool. This created a large ranching and wool industry. It attracted free settlers, merchants, bankers, and others. By 1842 Sydney had grown to the point that it elected a city government.

The city grew steadily. In 1851 gold was discovered in New South Wales. That set off a gold rush, as men flooded into the area to try to become rich. Many of the people stayed even after gold was found in other parts of Australia.

The different colonies on the continent of Australia joined together in 1901 to create the Commonwealth of Australia. Sydney became the capital of the state of New South Wales. Over the years, Australia slowly became independent from Britain. The Australians did not fight a war for independence, as the United States did. Australia is part of the British Commonwealth of Nations, countries that were once British colonies. The Queen of England still is the ruler of all Commonwealth countries, but she and the British government have no power over them at all.



Complete these sentences.

- 1.14** _____ was discovered in 1851 in New South Wales.
- 1.15** Sydney became a successful colony because of _____.
- 1.16** Sydney started a city government in _____.
- 1.17** In 1901 the colonies in Australia joined together to form the _____.

City of Sydney

Sydney is located in Port Jackson, also called Sydney Harbour (British spelling again). The harbor is one of the world's finest. There are 150 miles of **coast** inside Port Jackson, and it covers 21 square miles. Thousands of boats dock in the many bays and coves around Sydney. The harbor handles millions of tons of cargo each year on thousands of ships. Coal, meat, wheat, and wool are the main exports shipped out of Sydney.

Officially the city of Sydney covers only about 15 square miles right near where the First Fleet landed. However, if you think of all the city area around Port Jackson as the Sydney area, it covers about 5,000 square miles and has over four million people. It is the largest city in Australia and the busiest port in the Southern Hemisphere.

Very little planning went into the building of the city of Sydney. The early governors were too busy trying to control the criminals and stay alive to plan a beautiful city. But slowly, nicer public and private buildings were built. Large, pretty houses were built as people made money from sheep ranching, farming, trading, and gold mining.

Iron was brought to Sydney as **ballast** to add weight to nearly empty ships. The iron was left behind so the ships could carry more on their return trip. The iron was melted down and used to create beautiful decorated railings and balconies for the newly-built houses. This iron-work is called "Sydney lace." There are many different styles and types. It decorates many houses in the older areas of Sydney.



| Flag of Australia

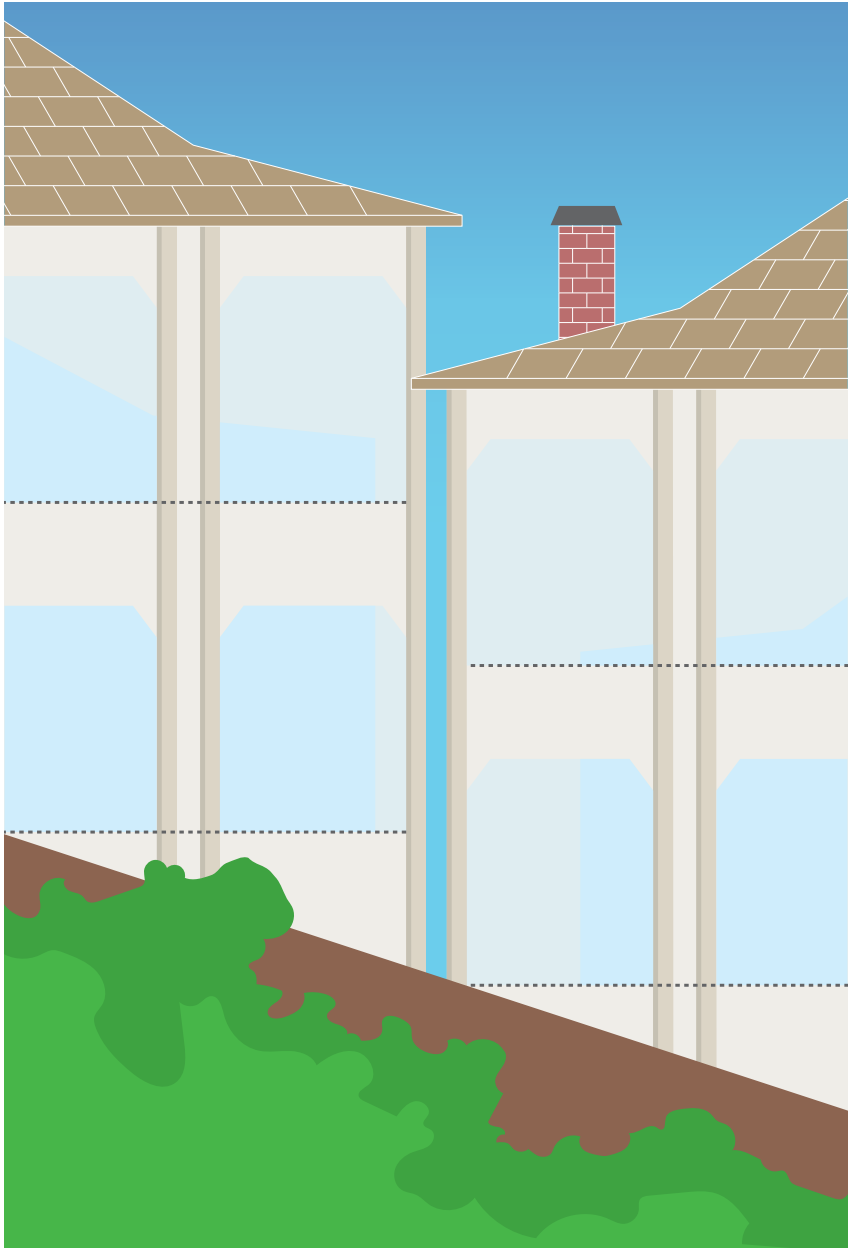


| Sydney Lace



Decorate these hillside house fronts.

1.18 Make “Sydney lace” railings. Color them in light colors.



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____

Sydney has two **landmarks** that are easy to recognize. The first is the Sydney Harbour Bridge. It links the downtown area with the north side of the harbor. It was finished in 1932. It is a metal bridge with a high arch that runs above the road. It is nicknamed “the coat hanger” by the people of Sydney.

There is a funny story about the ceremony when the bridge was opened in 1932. The head of the government of Australia, the Prime Minister, was supposed to cut a ribbon in front of the bridge to officially open it. Just as he was about to do it, a soldier who did not like the Prime Minister rode up on a horse and cut the ribbon with his sword! They had to tie the ribbon together and cut it again!

Before the bridge was opened, people had to cross the harbor on ferries. Dozens of **ferries** carried people back and forth across the harbor in the 1920s. By 1928 they were carrying about 46 million people across the harbor each year. After the bridge was built, people began riding the train or driving across the harbor. Only a few ferries still cross the harbor today.

The most famous landmark in Sydney is the Opera House. It is built right on the harbor near the landing spot of the First Fleet. The roof of the Opera House is covered with tall, white, arched roofs that look like sails in the wind. The Opera House has four main auditoriums and took fourteen years to build. It was opened in 1973 by Queen Elizabeth II of England. Today, it is the home of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, the Australian Opera, and other famous performing groups.



| The Sydney Opera House and the Sydney Harbour Bridge

**Complete the following.**

- 1.19** Name the two major landmarks in Sydney.
a. _____
b. _____
- 1.20** The harbor of Port Jackson covers _____ square miles.
- 1.21** The Harbour Bridge is nicknamed the _____.
- 1.22** The decorative iron railings are called _____.

**Write *true* or *false* on the blank.**

- 1.23** _____ The city of Sydney was not carefully planned.
- 1.24** _____ Before the bridge was opened people had to cross the harbor on a ferry.
- 1.25** _____ The Opera House was opened in 1955 by the Prime Minister.
- 1.26** _____ Coal, meat, wheat, and wool are the main exports from Sydney.

Sydneysiders

Sydney is a city that is very spread out. Very few people live in apartments, because everyone wants to have his own home on a piece of land. That is very important to Australians, so the city spreads out in every direction. There are tall buildings downtown for the businesses, but the people live away from downtown in their own houses.

Sydney is in the Southern Hemisphere. That means the seasons are the opposite of what we have in the Northern Hemisphere. Sydney has winter in June, July, and August. It has summer in December, January, and February. Christmas comes at the hottest time of the year.

It is very warm in Sydney all year around because it is located just south of the Tropic of Capricorn. The temperature is usually in the high 70s in the summer (January) and in the 50s in the winter (July).

Because it is so warm and sunny, the people of Sydney, called Sydneysiders, like to be outdoors. Sydney has lovely beaches where people go to swim and sunbathe. Bondi Beach is the most famous and can be very crowded on holidays.



| Bondi Beach

The beaches are guarded by **volunteer** life-saving clubs. These clubs each have their own color uniforms and caps so people can find them in the crowds. They practice so they can rescue people who start to drown in the ocean. They hold contests where they race other clubs in lifeboats and swimming.

Long nets are spread across the water away from the beaches. These nets are to keep sharks away from the beach. There are many sharks in the ocean near Sydney. A sharp lookout is kept for them along the beaches, and a bell is rung when one is spotted. As scary as sharks are, very few people are hurt by them. More people are hurt by the **Portuguese man-of-war**.

These jellyfish-like sea animals do not kill, but they have a very painful sting.

Sydneysiders also like to go “bushwalking.” Australians call all places outside of a town or city “the bush.” Sydney has several large national parks close to the city. People form clubs that go bushwalking together on weekends in these parks.



| Portuguese man-of-war



Match these items.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.27 | _____ Portuguese man-of-war | a. winter |
| 1.28 | _____ bushwalking | b. painful sting |
| 1.29 | _____ Bondi | c. hiking outside the city |
| 1.30 | _____ July | d. summer |
| 1.31 | _____ January | e. beach |



Write *true* or *false* on the blank.

- 1.32** _____ The bush in Australia is the area of very dense trees around streams.
- 1.33** _____ Nets are set up along the beaches to keep sharks away.
- 1.34** _____ Beach lifeguards are well-paid in Sydney.
- 1.35** _____ Sydney gets very cold in the winter.
- 1.36** _____ Sydney is a very spread-out city.



Choose one of these Australian animals.

- 1.37** Look up information on it and write a paragraph about the animal. Draw a picture, make a puppet, or make a mask of it.

dingo
lyre bird

wombat
wallaby

kangaroo
duck-billed platypus



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____

Yacht racing is very popular with Sydneysiders. Yachts are boats of all sizes and kinds. Races for the different types are always being held in the harbor. The most famous race is the Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race. It is a race from Sydney Harbour to Hobart, on the **island** of Tasmania 630 miles to the south. The race begins in Sydney on December the 26th and may take a couple of weeks to finish if the weather is bad.

The biggest event in Sydney is the Royal Easter Show. It is like a giant state fair held at Easter time each year. It began as a show for farm animals and crops. It grew to include a huge carnival. There are performers, a rodeo, balloon rides, and lots of food.

You can tell that Sydney was founded by people from Britain. The cars drive on the left side of the road, just like in England. Soccer, rugby (an English game similar to football), and cricket (an English game similar to baseball) are all popular in Sydney. So is the English passion for drinking tea.

Sydneysiders are not ashamed of the fact that many of their **ancestors** were criminals. In fact, they are proud of how they overcame their past to build a new nation in the Southern Hemisphere. Many of the criminals became good citizens after serving their sentences. A few even became rich and built some of the beautiful homes around Sydney Harbour. A Sydneysider is proud of any “transported” criminal in his family tree. It shows him to be a real Australian.



| Yacht racing



Write *true* or *false* on the blank.

- 1.38** _____ The Sydney-Hobart Yacht Race ends in Tasmania.
- 1.39** _____ The Royal Easter Show is like a large state fair.
- 1.40** _____ Sydneysiders are ashamed of any transported criminals in their family tree.
- 1.41** _____ Yachts are a special type of boat that is always the same size and type.



Complete the following.

- 1.42** Name three things that show how Sydney was founded by British people.
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____



Draw the Australian flag.

- 1.43** Find the picture of the flag in this LIFE PAC. Using a sheet of white paper and crayons, color your flag.



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____



Review the material in this section to prepare for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your understanding of this section. Any items you miss on this test will show you what areas you will need to restudy in order to prepare for the unit test.

SELF TEST 1

Review from 401. Choose the correct letter on the map for each word (2 points each answer). Some will be used more than once.



1.01 _____ island

1.03 _____ strait

1.05 _____ mouth

1.07 _____ gulf

1.09 _____ peninsula

1.02 _____ isthmus

1.04 _____ delta

1.06 _____ bay

1.08 _____ archipelago

1.010 _____ river

Match each answer with the correct letter (3 points each answer).

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.011 | _____ | Captain James Cook | a. decoration made of iron |
| 1.012 | _____ | Port Jackson | b. first explorer to Australia |
| 1.013 | _____ | Sydney Lace | c. nation formed by the colonies |
| 1.014 | _____ | Opera House | d. like a large state fair |
| 1.015 | _____ | Sydneysiders | e. crosses Sydney's harbor |
| 1.016 | _____ | Sydney Harbour Bridge | f. state where Sydney is capital |
| 1.017 | _____ | New South Wales | g. people who live in Sydney |
| 1.018 | _____ | First Fleet | h. Sydney's harbor |
| 1.019 | _____ | Commonwealth of Australia | i. first transported prisoners |
| 1.020 | _____ | Royal Easter Show | j. landmark with sail-like roof |

Write true or false (2 points each answer).

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|--|
| 1.021 | _____ | The first colonists in Sydney almost starved. |
| 1.022 | _____ | Sydney is a very spread-out city. |
| 1.023 | _____ | Sydney is Australia's largest city. |
| 1.024 | _____ | Sydney Harbor is the busiest port south of the equator. |
| 1.025 | _____ | The lifeguards on Sydney's beaches are volunteers. |
| 1.026 | _____ | The Atlantic Ocean is between San Francisco and Sydney. |
| 1.027 | _____ | San Francisco is "down under." |
| 1.028 | _____ | The Golden Gate Bridge crosses the mouth of San Francisco Bay. |

Write the correct answer on the lines (4 points each answer).

- 1.029** Why did the prisoners stay in Australia after they were freed?

1.030 How do Sydney's seasons differ from ours? Why?

1.031 Name two outdoor activities the people of Sydney enjoy. (2 points each answer)

a.

b.

1.032 How did Australia become independent from Great Britain?

Put the correct answer on the blank (3 points each answer).

1.033 The colony of Sydney was started as a _____ colony.

1.034 San Francisco is built on a _____ between the Pacific Ocean and the Bay.

1.035 Sydney became successful when people started raising _____.

1.036 Men rushed to move to Sydney in 1851 because _____ was discovered nearby.

1.037 Before the bridge was built, people used to cross the harbor on a

1.038 The beaches near Sydney are protected by _____ to keep the sharks away.

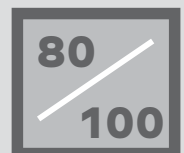


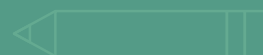
Teacher check:

Score

Initials

Date





804 N. 2nd Ave. E.
Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

800-622-3070
www.aop.com

HIS0402 – Jan '16 Printing

ISBN 978-1-58095-152-4



9 781580 951524